

GEO. W. BROWN, Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1859.

TERMS.—\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Here shall the Free People's Rights be maintained
 Unshaken by party, and unshaken by gain.
 Pledged to Truth, to Liberty and Law.
 No Favoritism, and no Fear shall sway.

To Subscribers.

(X) When the terms for which subscribers receive their papers by mail or at the Post-office are not nearly so, we convey the intelligence by a cross at the end of their names, like the one at the commencement of this notice. This will give all a fair opportunity to know when their time is up, and serve as an invitation to renew their subscriptions.

Extra copies of the Herald of Freedom put up in wrappers for mailing, if desired, can be had at the Office. Price, Five Cents each.

Position of Parties.

Incidental to the early settlement of Kansas, a bitter contest grew up between the advocates of freedom and slavery, each contending for the mastery, and each using such means as were thought most successful in accomplishing the desired end. The Pro-slavery party first resorted to the invasion of the ballot-box, by importing a large number of voters into the Territory on the eve of the election, and returned them to Missouri on the day or day after. By this they gained possession of the law-making power. This was followed by an armed invasion, with the view of enforcing the laws, the product of the first invasion. The Free State men, true to their native instincts of opposition to tyrannical misrule, remonstrated and impetuously the general government for a redress of grievances. Although they offered no violent resistance which could be construed into an infraction of the law, yet many of them were thrown into prison, where they were held for several months, and their property, and that of their friends, was destroyed, and damages resulted therefrom amounting in the aggregate to probably a half a million of dollars.

The Pro-slavery party, still in possession of the law-making power in the winter of 1857, conscious of their own wrong, and willing to make reparation as far as they had the ability, appointed a commission to ascertain the amount of individual losses, with the view of their ultimate liquidation.

Although the heaviest claimants had no confidence at the time in the success of the project, and unwilling to approach the power for relief which had despoiled them of their property, they stood aloof, yet awards were made, in favor of others, amounting in the aggregate to nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

In due time the Territorial government passed into the hands of the Free State men, and those who sympathized with the early sufferers in the protracted struggle for freedom. Conscious of the great outrages practiced upon the pioneers, and willing to do them justice, they passed a law, liberal in its provisions, and eminently just, calculated to remunerate those sufferers, for that of which they had been despoiled. They initiated, in this respect, the laws of most of the Eastern States. There, if property is destroyed by a mob, or by lawless violence, the city or county is compelled to make restitution, on the ground that it was the duty of such city or county to preserve the peace, and falling therein, it was easier for the masses to sustain the loss than for a single individual. As the losses in Kansas were general, and limited to no particular locality, and as every citizen in the Territory shared in the advantages resulting from the early settlement, it seemed but just that those who came after, should also share the losses. And yet, as Congress had been instrumental in inaugurating a system of government which produced this discord and violence, and this loss of property, it was hoped they would, when admitting us into the Union as a State, assume this debt, and relieve the inhabitants, who were no way to blame for the consequences, from its payment. And such still is the hope, founded, too, on the practice of the federal government from its earliest history in like cases.

The Democratic party, at its first convention held at Leavenworth last fall, where it was organized, generously took this matter into consideration, and resolved that it was the duty of the Territory, at an early day, to provide for the payment of their losses. And thus far, not a press, or prominent member of that party, as far as we have observed, has hinted a word against the justice of this proposition, or the act of the last Legislature relating to the subject. We feel confident of their hearty co-operation in endeavoring to secure indemnity from Congress, and falling there, we are sanguine they will be willing, in due time, to share those losses with the whole people of the Territory.

The Republican party have professed to be the special friends and champions of the rights of the early settlers in Kansas, and on many occasions they have shown themselves to be such. While Pro-slavery men were pillaging and burning the homes of the early settlers, and imprisoning and murdering them, they came to our relief, and gave us that "material aid" which enabled us to outlive the storm. Their votes in Congress, too, were generally recorded in such a manner as to merit the commendation of our people. During all this period, the ears of the Democratic party were closed against us. Not a dollar did they contribute for our relief; not a resolution of sympathy emanated from their councils; not a vote in Congress was recorded by them in our favor. They became our oppressors; and we learned to look upon them as our enemies; and wrote, and talked, and struggled for their overthrow.

Turn we again to Kansas, and how stands the case now?

The Republican party is just organized

here, professing to be a branch of the national party. Its leaders are young men who have come to Kansas since the great struggle was all over; who know nothing of the sufferings and sacrifices of the early pioneers who came here to secure freedom to this vast Territory. The leading journals of that party, the *Leavenworth Times*, *Lawrence Republican*, *Topeka Tribune*, and *Emporia News*, how stand they upon the subject of remuneration to the early sufferers? Are they in favor of doing justice to the pioneers, or otherwise?

The *News* led off in open hostility to this measure, two weeks ago, in a two column article, and the other presses mentioned will undoubtedly chime in, and every instrumentality and argument which they can devise will be employed to defeat the success of the proposition before the Constitutional Convention about to assemble at Wyandott. It is well that it is so. It shows the animus of those editors, and that they have not, and never had one particle of genuine sympathy for those who have achieved so much for the cause of freedom here.

We sincerely hope that it will not become necessary for the early sufferers in our Kansas struggle to look wholly to the Democrats for redress; for if that party shall become our staunchest friends, our sympathies, we apprehend, may become enlisted in their favor to an extent we never dreamed of.

The *Leavenworth Times* proposes, if the Republicans have a majority in the Wyandott Convention, to turn out the Democratic delegation from Leavenworth county, on the ground of fraud in their election. This would be just in accordance with the tactics of Thacher, Vaughan & Co. That clique gerrymandered the Territory for the Constitutional Convention, so that Leavenworth and Lawrence might have nearly one-third of the delegates, while in the next Legislature, supported by the same body, they have less than one-fifth of the members of the lower House. The clique who attempt to rule the destinies of the Republican party had better be honest in their political tactics, or the honest men who are opposed to slavery will be compelled to unite with the Democracy to give them a Waterloo defeat.

The next Legislature, if the election goes at all as this has gone, will be Democratic. So too will the first Legislature under the Wyandott Constitution, unless the Republicans give us another specimen of gerrymandering.

Horse Thieves Lynched.
 Two horse thieves stole a couple of matched horses from John Stairwalt, of Palermo, Doniphan county, on the night of the 26th ult. They were pursued and handed over to the Sheriff of Doniphan county. But the populace were not willing to have justice take its course, and threatened to hang the thieves. They rallied, took the prisoners out of the Sheriff's hands, tried them before a people's jury, and found them guilty on their own confession of being in complicity with a gang of desperadoes at and near St. Joseph, and sentenced them to receive fifty lashes each. The witnesses subpoenaed from Leavenworth for their trial had not arrived, and as they exposed their confederates, they were given leave of absence as soon as the due number of stripes had been inflicted.

A Successful Game.
 There are certain leading Republicans of this city that will shed but few tears over the defeat of Parrott and Ewing. They were brought out to be sacrificed to be killed at home—to make room for gentlemen with Senatorial and Congressional aspirations. But we shall speak of this again. At present we are willing to "let the dead bury the dead."—*Leavenworth Herald*.

Parrott, Ewing, and the whole Leavenworth delegation went to Oswatimie, determined to have the platform they got, or bolt the Convention. The Convention succumbed to them, and they have achieved a signal defeat.

Indian Payments.
 Three or more Indian tribes, living on the border of Kansas, have just received their half-yearly annuities, amounting to nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The amounts due were to the Delaware, \$79,000; Wyandotte, \$51,000; Shawnee, \$32,000; the amount of the Sac and Fox annuity we do not know. The Delaware commenced receiving theirs at Delaware Crossing on the 8th inst. The Wyandotte and Shawnee were to have been paid this week.

Week before last, Minnesota was visited by the most frightful storms ever witnessed in that State. Bridges were swept away, mills greatly damaged, levees and towns submerged, and at St. Anthony and Minneapolis property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars was destroyed. The Mississippi, at that point, was 21 feet above low water mark, and within a foot and a half of the great flood of 1850.

If the Republicans wish to kill themselves outright in the Territory, they have but to pursue the course marked out by their leaders—to deny the Wyandott delegates a voice in the Convention, and to reject the Leavenworth delegation. They will thus prove what has been charged upon them by their opponents, that their real for the negro has completely overshadowed their regard for white men's rights.

The Topeka Tribune.
 The charge made by this paper, that the *Herald of Freedom* or *Emporia News* printed handbills with the imprint of "Topeka Job Office," is untrue. We have never printed any handbills with any other imprint upon them than our own. Why is it that the Republican presses are constantly compelled to stoop to falsehood "to point a moral or adorn a tale"?

Crowded Out.
 The gold news, election returns and other articles, have compelled us to do for the publication of several communications from Franklin and other points.

A Safe Currency.
 The question of Banks or a specie currency will come before the Wyandott Convention. Probably there will be a strong party who will favor the institution of Banks in Kansas. The reasons urged in their favor are: 1st, That money will be more abundant. 2d, That it is better to have a home-made currency than to be flooded with the issues of banks located in other States.

The establishment of banks may, increase the amount of currency in circulation; but the history of western banking does not prove that the poorer classes of society are benefited by their existence. So far from lowering the rates of interest, they have increased them, and make their discounts in some States at double the legal rates of exchange. The consequence is, that persons who have money, deposit it in the bank instead of loaning it on well secured notes, and the money-borrowing public have to pay exorbitant interest.

If banks are to be instituted to expand the currency of the country, it is necessary that they be prohibited by constitutional provision from taking, directly or indirectly, by the sale of fictitious bills of exchange or otherwise, higher than the legal rate of interest. For the commercial and industrial classes, are better off without than with banks, if they are to be prostituted only to the service of the bank directors and their favorites, except on payment of exorbitant interest.

The second plea that it is better to have a home-made currency is fallacious; for it is a notorious fact that the aim and effort of bankers, is to put their notes in circulation at a distance from their place of issue so that they will not be compelled to redeem them soon, and can use their funds for other purposes. The Nebraska Banks were put in operation, not to furnish a currency for Nebraska, but for Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota. The bills were sent off to banks or agents in localities far distant and put in circulation by them. A batch of banks organized not long since in Wisconsin, were located in the wild pine regions, where their place of issue and redemption was almost inaccessible—some of them with a capital of \$300,000, and an issue of notes very close to the amount of their capital stock. The owners are non-resident brokers, who can buy up the notes at a discount whenever the bank fails to redeem, turn them over to the bank controller at par for the stocks of the bank, and thus make a handsome speculation. So, too, just now, the new Missouri banks are grumbling because their bills are gathered up by the brokers and they are compelled to redeem them, thus preventing them from making large profits. If the object and tendency of banks was to furnish a home currency they would not take such excessive pains to send their notes to distant States.

These stock banks do not necessarily furnish the people of their immediate locality with a safe currency, for it is a common practice with them to push into circulation, instead of their own notes, the issues of distant and doubtful banks, which are loaned to them without interest, provided they will protect the bank against their redemption. Thus Indiana stock banks forced into circulation and gave character to the notes of rickety New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Nebraska banks, which ultimately failed and threw the loss upon the people. The same banks who put them in circulation at par, bought them in at a heavy discount after their failure. The course of the Chicago banks in bolstering up a fraudulent Georgia currency, was based on the same principle. Very few of the banks or bankers concerned in such a swindle on the people, have gone down in the financial crisis, but the industry of the North-west has been paralyzed. If the same game is to be played in Kansas, under a banking system, then the people, for self-protection, should vote for a specie currency alone.

Another point of difference will be as to whether the people shall have a State bank with branches or a system of free banks? Indiana has both, and the consequence is, that the power wielded by the State bank is crushing out the free banks one by one. The objection to a State bank system is, that it gives one set of men exclusive control over the bank currency of the State. They can raise or lower the rates of discount on the bills of other States, and bring a powerful influence to bear upon the financial interests of the country. This consolidation of wealth and power is not advantageous to the people. Monopoly crushes individualism. If the State bank bases its circulation on State stocks as do the free banks of Illinois, consolidation gives the people no more security for the redemption of their bills than they have from independent free banks. Free banks, organized under a general law, give all parts of the State who can procure the requisite capital for a bank, the power to possess whatever of benefit banks can confer. A large number of well secured free banks benefit the people by competition. Consolidation is checked by these independent organizations, and competition compels them to maintain a healthy financial condition. Neither is the tendency to political corruption so great where there is a system of free banks, as where a State bank can throw its consolidated power in the political scale. If a system of free banks is established, what security will be given for the redemption of their issues? Some presses in Kansas have advocated real estate security. Quite a number of the individual banks in New York, based their notes on real estate mortgages; but in the commercial crisis of 1857, it was found by the bank department, that such security was inadequate to protect the bill-holder from loss, and failed to secure a prompt redemption of the bills. If, in that State, where the prices of real estate have not been subject to the inflation which is so common, if not universal, in Kansas, real estate security does not protect the bill-holder, it would prove far more ineffective here.

Death of Moses C. Brewster.
 At regular meeting of Tecumseh Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. of G. T., held at their Hall, in Tecumseh, on the evening of the 11th of June, the following resolutions respecting the death of Brother Moses C. Brewster were reported by the committee and adopted by the Lodge:

Whereas, It has been made known to this Lodge that it has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to remove from earth our worthy and esteemed brother Moses C. Brewster, who breathed his last, among his friends in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of April, A. D., 1859, and

Whereas, Brother Brewster, was one of the most worthy and efficient members of this Lodge, and had, by kindness and many other virtues, won the respect and esteem of his brothers and sisters, evidences of which he had often received, by being exalted to the highest positions in our Lodge, and

Resolved, That it is with profound sorrow that this Lodge has learned of the death of brother Moses C. Brewster, while on a visit to his friends in Pennsylvania, and we rejoice to know that his spirit took his flight surrounded by those who had been his friends in his youthful days, and had watched with hopeful pride, the development of the bud into the blossoming of the rose.

2d, Resolved, That, although thus early deprived of the companionship and counsel of our worthy brother, we are not without earthly mementoes, for he has left us an example worthy of imitation, sacred and hallowed by a virtuous and exemplary christian deportment in life, and

Resolved, That we will, with profound sorrow that this Lodge has learned of the death of brother Moses C. Brewster, while on a visit to his friends in Pennsylvania, and we rejoice to know that his spirit took his flight surrounded by those who had been his friends in his youthful days, and had watched with hopeful pride, the development of the bud into the blossoming of the rose.

3d, Resolved, That, to the family, friends and relatives of our deceased brother, we extend our warmest sympathies in this hour of trial and sad bereavement; and we extend to them the divine consolation which we ourselves have, for "we sorrow not as those who have no hope," for "he is not dead but asleep," and in the morning of the resurrection he will come forth in the beauty of renewed manhood and vigor of eternal youth.

4th, Resolved, That, as an evidence of our regard for our deceased brother the two principal chairs be clothed in black, and for thirty days, and that the resolutions be entered at length upon the records of the Lodge, and a copy be forwarded to the wife and parents of our deceased brother.

JOHN MARTIN,
C. C. LAWRENCE, Com.
D. H. SLAUSON,
 Attest:
D. H. SLAUSON, Secretary.

More Democratic Persecution.
 The *Boonville Observer*, of June 4th, contains the following:
 Our DAILY MAIL SERVICE THEATRE.—We were no little surprised, a few days since, on receiving credible information that the Postmaster General, in his efforts at retrenchment in the mail service, had in serious contemplation to deprive us of a daily mail. That is, he contemplated reducing the daily service from Jefferson City, via Booneville, Arrow Rock, Marshall, Lexington and Waverly, to Independence—to a tri-weekly mail.

Others propose making city, county and railroad bonds a basis. Railroad bonds or stocks are notoriously fluctuating and therefore unsafe. City and county bonds have not the stability and financial standing which pertain to State stocks. The latter have furnished the safest basis for banking when proper safeguards are provided by law for the regulation of banks. Hence, if the people insist on trying the experiment of making a home currency, we advise them to copy after the free bank system of Illinois.

These Handbills—Who Printed Them?
 On the morning of the election, handbills, purporting to have been printed in Topeka, and endorsed by our citizens, were stuck up at Lawrence and Ash Grove. Whether any of them were carried into other townships in the county we have not learned.

Now, the question arises, who was the author and who was the printer of the bills? We are not prepared to say. The effort made by Judge Hoagland of Tecumseh, to crowd himself into favor with the people, we charge it upon him. To make believe that these bills emanated from Topeka is the impudent desperation of a man who is not a citizen of the people whom they would not endorse.

In and in this man, this man, Hoagland, not only sold his honor for a few votes, but he betrayed the trust reposed in him by his Democratic friends in Topeka. He watched the polls closely and inspected the ticket of every man, and where he could bring a "handbill" to bear on the vote would get a single ballot cast for "Edward Hoagland." Forfeited the respect of his Democratic friends by entirely ignoring the rights of Mr. Murphy, the regular Democratic nominee and working for mighty (7) self, *Rule or ruin*, was so placed emboldened upon his dark bank that the most unsuspecting and credulous can see through it.

Well, what has the gentleman gained by his tenacity to such measures, such treachery, such dishonesty? He has gained, a hopelessly poor, and for all time to come. Such a dodger, we would inform the gentleman, will do for a time, but "murder will out," and then to hell with the guilty. Played a trick did you, eh? You say you might not have gone into office? Aye, a trick that a demon would be afraid to acknowledge the parentage of.

Hoagland was the father of those bills and they were printed at the *Herald of Freedom* Job Office, in Lawrence. Deny it if you dare, and prove, more than you might wish, can readily be furnished when we think proper to do so.

We never put the imprint of "Topeka Job Office" on any of our work. Gentlemen, citizens of the country, that was a regular and had Hoagland been elected—a wholesale swindle. The *Herald of Freedom*, still hoisted the name of Hoagland as a delegate to the Convention. Hoagland, a Democrat, an endorser of Border Ruffianism in Kansas, in 1859, G. W. Brown, an uncompromising (7) anti-slavery man, hoisting the name of this Democrat for election, is a conspiracy, a conspiracy to defame the people of Kansas will think of you and your journal, if you persist in your efforts to assist such men into office.—*Topeka Tribune*.

Reply of Judge Hoagland.

TECUMSEH, K. T., June 11th, 1859.

EDITORS TOPEKA TRIBUNE—GENTLEMEN:

Please accept my thanks for the first rate notice with which you have honored me in the *Tribune* of the 9th inst. It was good policy for you to resort to something "startling," in order to attract attention to your *Budget of Fun*.

Unless a poor devil, who is unfortunate enough to be an editor of a country paper, can occasionally make an attack on some one likely to attract attention, his sheet is apt to become "flat, stale and unprofitable." I am, therefore, much gratified to observe that you have discovered the real secret of newspaper success in your locality, and commenced practicing upon it at once. Feeling an earnest desire that at least one newspaper should be supported in Shawnee county—even at Topeka—I should I neither entertain nor express any serious displeasure when I am selected as a necessary victim of attack. The fact that people generally do not credit one-fourth of what newspapers say, must not deter you from any undertaking. Reiterate your assertions from time to time and make up in the force of your language whatever you may lack in the force of ideas.

The peculiar relations supposed to be sustained by your city towards all the rest of Shawnee county, (viz: an alleged dictatorial, treacherous and selfish policy, as heretofore pursued by your leading men and politicians) cannot fail to produce and foster distrust and opposition in other towns. Topeka influence has been over-exerted and should have time to rest and recuperate! Perhaps it was a knowledge of this fact that rendered it advisable for you to divert public attention to other objects, localities, and persons; if so, you deserve the thanks of your fellow citizens for your shrewdness and sagacity!

The courteous and gentlemanly manner in which you have alluded to the late election and the patriotic exertions of the candidates respectively, including my own humble name, entitles you to the warmest encomiums. It cannot fail to increase the circulation and popularity of your ably conducted journal. Although the language of your article bears a remarkable similarity to some observations with which Mr. Murphy favored me a few days since, I regard the coincidence as accidental or mesmerism.—Mr. Murphy did not write it!

The subject having been considered sufficiently important to elicit a column of editorial, I thought it might be made to interest the people another week, and therefore, (trusting that they are not yet quite tired of it) beg the privilege of adding a word or two. Not that I seek a newspaper controversy, for I have had my full share of such in days gone by; nor would I rashly venture a tilt against an editor who has a press, types, paper and ink at his command and the devil always at his elbow; no! I merely wish to place on record, in a modest manner, a few words of explanation, which are rendered necessary by an apparent want of information or misapprehension on your part.

Let us go back a little. Last fall the Topeka chairman of the Free State County Committee called a County Convention at Brownville, and, without previous consultation, appointed the representation in an unequal and unsatisfactory manner—giving Topeka, with her fictitious "gerrymander" of "Truman" and "Indiana Settlement," an undue number of delegates. In the convention, contrary to usage and the call, "additional delegates" from Wakarusa and Brownville were rejected. It was charged and

avowed in the convention, and subsequently proven by the result, that "radical Topeka" had shirked her previous engagements with "radical Brownville," and formed an alliance with the previously "conservative Free State" township of Burlingame, for certain purposes; and those two towns, with their illegal additional delegates, forthwith proceeded to the disorganization of the Free State party. The objects of the Topeka-Burlingame treaty or alliance were as follows: First, Topeka to have the member of Assembly. Second, Shawnee county to be divided, so as to make Burlingame a county seat for a new county; and a strip of Calhoun to be added to Shawnee to be surreptitiously removed from Tecumseh to Topeka, under a pretended election, in which only Burlingame and Topeka should vote; and Brownville, Wakarusa and Tecumseh be induced to refrain from voting by withholding any legal notes, and pretending acquiescence in Gov. Denver's opinion, that no legal election could be had under the county seat law of 1858 without further legislation.

Thus Brownville would be crushed as a rival of Burlingame. The action of the people of the people of the whole county who desire a central locality as a county seat would be forestalled, and Wakarusa and Tecumseh be made to bite the dust and come to Topeka for political favors and influence! By bolting the action of the regular convention, that clever fellow, Hon. Mr. Holmes, was put forth as a Free State candidate by a bedroom caucus, assembled at 12 P. M. He was subsequently elected, as a Republican candidate was soon put in the field who claimed to run as a Republican exclusively. As such, he could not carry Tecumseh or Wakarusa, and the shrewd game of Topeka and Burlingame triumphed! The spoils of victory were all monopolized by Topeka: First, Topeka elected her member of Assembly! Second, Shawnee county was not divided, nor was any additional made to her boundaries. Consequently Burlingame could not become a county seat. In lieu thereof the Shawnee representative and councilman both voted to make "Superior City," two and a half or three miles from Burlingame, a county seat. The rival triumphed over the conspirator! Third, Topeka became the county seat of Shawnee county, according to programme.

The same scheming, treacherous policy (so say the Brownville people) characterized the late county Convention to nominate Republican candidates for the Constitutional Convention. The Brownville delegates unanimously named Mr. Fox. Topeka presented, in addition to the names of Greer and Ritchie, the name of Mr. Hale of Brownville, and then, alleging want of unity, rejected Brownville's claims and sought to reconcile Burlingame with the name of Mr. Preston. This course was arbitrarily pursued, and the opposition of Brownville en masse was a natural result.

Owing to Mr. Ritchie's well known Abolition sentiments and proclivities, it was at once seen that antagonism to him would result in the nomination of an opposition ticket. To prevent that and at the same time to preclude Tecumseh or Wakarusa from presenting a formidable candidate against Mr. Ritchie, as well as to secure to Topeka all the benefits that might possibly result from the election of an opposing candidate, the ex-Rev. J. Murphy, nicknamed by Mr. Ritchie, in his wig-waggery, as "Little Jerry," was brought out by some of the Topeka politicians as the most formidable (looking "Democrat" at their command. Between Mr. Murphy, a "Topeka Democrat," and Mr. Fox, the President of the late Oswatimie Republican Convention, a league was made.—Mr. Murphy and two of Mr. Fox's mouthpieces stamped the county in concert and together, against Mr. Ritchie. In consideration of Brownville giving Murphy her vote, Murphy pledged to Fox the vote of Tecumseh. He had evidently forgotten the example of the illustrious personage about whom he had preached so often, who took another to the top of a very high mountain and made certain offers, without owning what he proposed to give, &c. Tickets were everywhere distributed for Murphy, Fox and Greer. Had the Democrats nominated a ticket, it is hardly possible that the two latter gentlemen would have been selected as their candidates. The truth is, there was no Democratic ticket nominated; no convention held; no concert of action effected; no authority given to any one to proclaim himself a regularly nominated Democratic candidate. The coalescence with which the assertion is made in your paper that Mr. Murphy was such, is an admirable exhibition of personal modesty and respect Mr. Fox as a worthy gentleman, but they could not consent to be placed in a false position, and as a test of political sentiment could not vote for him. Mr. Ritchie's views, however, honestly entertained by him, rendered him obnoxious to the prevailing sentiment of Tecumseh; while Mr. Murphy's political tergiversations were too well known to entitle him to general confidence. The selfishness of Topeka had afforded Tecumseh no choice between diverse sentiment and opposing interest. Mr. Ritchie is an outspoken Abolitionist, or, more moderately defined, a "radical Republican." On political questions we know where to find him. On local questions that might be involved, Mr. Murphy was Topeka, and Mr. Ritchie was Topeka—identical in sentiment and chicanery.

Definite men, even though politically opposed to us, are more worthy of respect, and inspire more general confidence than good Lord and good Devil politicians. Thus you will comprehend why the Tecumseh voters saw fit to act independently and place themselves on record against negro equality and Topeka dictatorship. In voting for an independent and separate candidate, they only maintained an "armed neutrality." This position will be duly appreciated by other portions of the Territory. Your complimentary remarks about

the "radical Topeka" handbills, purporting to have been printed in Topeka, and endorsed by our citizens, were stuck up at Lawrence and Ash Grove. Whether any of them were carried into other townships in the county we have not learned.

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EDITORS TOPEKA TRIBUNE—GENTLEMEN:

Please accept my thanks for the first rate notice with which you have honored me in the *Tribune* of the 9th inst. It was good policy for you to resort to something "startling," in order to attract attention to your *Budget of Fun*.

Unless a poor devil, who is unfortunate enough to be an editor of a country paper, can occasionally make an attack on some one likely to attract attention, his sheet is apt to become "flat, stale and unprofitable." I am, therefore, much gratified to observe that you have discovered the real secret of newspaper success in your locality, and commenced practicing upon it at once. Feeling an earnest desire that at least one newspaper should be supported in Shawnee county—even at Topeka—I should I neither entertain nor express any serious displeasure when I am selected as a necessary victim of attack. The fact that people generally do not credit one-fourth of what newspapers say, must not deter you from any undertaking. Reiterate your assertions from time to time and make up in the force of your language whatever you may lack in the force of ideas.

The peculiar relations supposed to be sustained by your city towards all the rest of Shawnee county, (viz: an alleged dictatorial, treacherous and selfish policy, as heretofore pursued by your leading men and politicians) cannot fail to produce and foster distrust and opposition in other towns. Topeka influence has been over-exerted and should have time to rest and recuperate! Perhaps it was a knowledge of this fact that rendered it advisable for you to divert public attention to other objects, localities, and persons; if so, you deserve the thanks of your fellow citizens for your shrewdness and sagacity!

The courteous and gentlemanly manner in which you have alluded to the late election and the patriotic exertions of the candidates respectively, including my own humble name, entitles you to the warmest encomiums. It cannot fail to increase the circulation and popularity of your ably conducted journal. Although the language of your article bears a remarkable similarity to some observations with which Mr. Murphy favored me a few days since, I regard the coincidence as accidental or mesmerism.—Mr. Murphy did not write it!

The subject having been considered sufficiently important to elicit a column of editorial, I thought it might be made to interest the people another week, and therefore, (trusting that they are not yet quite tired of it) beg the privilege of adding a word or two. Not that I seek a newspaper controversy, for I have had my full share of such in days gone by; nor would I rashly venture a tilt against an editor who has a press, types, paper and ink at his command and the devil always at his elbow; no! I merely wish to place on record, in a modest manner, a few words of explanation, which are rendered necessary by an apparent want of information or misapprehension on your part.

Let us go back a little. Last fall the Topeka chairman of the Free State County Committee called a County Convention at Brownville, and, without previous consultation, appointed the representation in an unequal and unsatisfactory manner—giving Topeka, with her fictitious "gerrymander" of "Truman" and "Indiana Settlement," an undue number of delegates. In the convention, contrary to usage and the call, "additional delegates" from Wakarusa and Brownville were rejected. It was charged and

avowed in the convention, and subsequently proven by the result, that "radical Topeka" had shirked her previous engagements with "radical Brownville," and formed an alliance with the previously "conservative Free State" township of Burlingame, for certain purposes; and those two towns, with their illegal additional delegates, forthwith proceeded to the disorganization of the Free State party. The objects of the Topeka-Burlingame treaty or alliance were as follows: First, Topeka to have the member of Assembly. Second, Shawnee county to be divided, so as to make Burlingame a county seat for a new county; and a strip of Calhoun to be added to Shawnee to be surreptitiously removed from Tecumseh to Topeka, under a pretended election, in which only Burlingame and Topeka should vote; and Brownville, Wakarusa and Tecumseh be induced to refrain from voting by withholding any legal notes, and pretending acquiescence in Gov. Denver's opinion, that no legal election could be had under the county seat law of 1858 without further legislation.

Thus Brownville would be crushed as a rival of Burlingame. The action of the people of the people of the whole county who desire a central locality as a county seat would be forestalled, and Wakarusa and Tecumseh be made to bite the dust and come to Topeka for political favors and influence! By bolting the action of the regular convention, that clever fellow, Hon. Mr. Holmes, was put forth as a Free State candidate by a bedroom caucus, assembled at 12 P. M. He was subsequently elected, as a Republican candidate was soon put in the field who claimed to run as a Republican exclusively. As such, he could not carry Tecumseh or Wakarusa, and the shrewd game of Topeka and Burlingame triumphed! The spoils of victory were all monopolized by Topeka: First, Topeka elected her member of Assembly! Second, Shawnee county was not divided, nor was any additional made to her boundaries. Consequently Burlingame could not become a county seat. In lieu thereof the Shawnee representative and councilman both voted to make "Superior City," two and a half or three miles from Burlingame, a county seat. The rival triumphed over the conspirator! Third, Topeka became the county seat of Shawnee county, according to programme.

The same scheming, treacherous policy (so say the Brownville people) characterized the late county Convention to nominate Republican candidates for the Constitutional Convention. The Brownville delegates unanimously named Mr. Fox. Topeka presented, in addition to the names of Greer and Ritchie, the name of Mr. Hale of Brownville, and then, alleging want of unity, rejected Brownville's claims and sought to reconcile Burlingame with the name of Mr. Preston. This course was arbitrarily pursued, and the opposition of Brownville en masse was a natural result.

Owing to Mr. Ritchie's